" and rural economy, and the procurement and distribation of cuttings and seeds."

In pursuance of the design of Congress measures
have been taken to procure cuttings and seels from
every quarter of the globe, where any new product
cas be found which is likely to prove useful in any
portion of the United Sates.

Many new productions of great probable utility
have thus been introduced, and others are being sought
for, wherever there is any prespect of success. A vesseel has just been sent to Seath america to procure cattings of the engar cane, to furnish our Southern pleatters with a fresh stock, to supply the place of that
which it is supposed has deteri-rated by continued calfivation, without renovation from the indigenous plant.

The front basement of the center building and the
east wing of the Patent Office have been fitshed;
and, with the exception of the portice, which is in rapid
progress, the same may be said of the west wing.

The neutral mason, so as to be ready for the superstructure
in the Spring. Another appropriation has been asked
for, which will nearly complete this part, according to
the original plan and es muste, the object being to
press it forward as rapidly as practicable, both or account of economy and uticity. The entire structure,
when finished, will temporarily accommodate all the
hureaus of this departmental building, which will be mush mosded

when finished, will temporarily account adate all the hurans of this department; but this should not deter Congress from making the necessary appropriations for a departmental building, which will be much needed before, under ordinary circumstances, it can be constructed and prepared for occupancy. No valid reason can be assigned for further delay.

I must again call your attention to the extraordinary expenses of the Judiciary, and the absolute necessity for a radical change or modification of such of the lates as relate thereto. The act passed at the last session of congress, with a view of caring some of the defects, has, so far as rested, proved very beneficial. The percuniary saving thereby has been large; but this is of little noment, in comparison with the salutary influence it has had upon the class of officers it was mended to affect. Still, new developments are being made, which show that many serious evils have sitently crept into practice in some of our Courts, which should be speedily remedied. Most of the laws for their preven ion are seriously defective, and need revision; and without scriously defective, and need revision; and without Congressional action, the officers of the Tressury and Congressions action, the officers of the fressury and the Department are powerless. As the laws now are, I can conceive of no better plan than to intrust the Department with sufficient means to investigate all charges that may be preferred, we never and wherever this Department and the accounting officers of the Tressury are satisfied there is fraud, corruption or miliferance in office.

On the 30th of June, 1855, there were in the Insane

On the 30th of June, 1885, there were in the finance haylam 6 patients, and during the fiscal year there were received into it 47; 8 have died; 6 were dischaged, 50 them being restored; and there were left, on the 30th of lune last, 93 patients. It is in a most flourishing condition, and bios fair to be the first in the country. The tion, and bies fair to be the first in the country. The improvements are steadily progressing, and will be completed as rapidly as is desirable. The appropriations beretofore made are deemed ample for the next year, except a small amount, for which as estimate has teen made, for the improvement of the farm and grounds and the purchase of horticultural and agricultural implements and machinery. Congress has already exhibited great liberalty toward this institution, and no doubt the results will soon prove that it has not been improperly bectowed.

The number of conview in the Penitentiary is 72; 35 were as mitted and 28 discharged during the past year. The expense of managing it is now nearly equalled by the income, and the excess is being yearly diminished.

The act of the 18th August last required the Secre

tary of the Interior to select a suitable site for a new jail, at or near the Penitentiary in the City of Wash-ington, and to cause drawings and specifications to be prepared thereor, to be submitted, with an estimate of

ington, and to cause drawings and specimentations to prepared therefor, to be submitted, with an estimate of its cost, to Congres at the next session.

Early measures were taken to eachle me to comply with the requisitions of this act. The architect in charge of the Patent-Office building was instructed to examine care ully the most approved designs for buildings of the kind specified, and prepare the requisite drawings, specifications and estimates for the one proposed to be built.

He has attended to that duty, and furnished the place herewith submitted, which are so arranged as to

plans herewith submitted, which are so arranged as to admit of an indefinite en argement of the building wittout interfering with its symmetry. The estimated cost \$150,060.

The set requires the site for the new Jail to be se The set requires the site for the new Jail to be selected at or near the Penitentiary, and the Department is, accordingly, confined to that vicality. The grounds adjoining the Penitentiary on the east belong, as I am intermed to the Government, and if the Jail is to be created in that neighborhood, I should recommend that it be pisced there. Aside, however, from the fact that these grounds are understood to be meded by the War Department, there are serious objections to this locality which should, in my opinion, be brought to the attention of Congress before further proceedings are had respecting it.

and respecting it.

The grounds are low and marshy, and at certain The grounds are low and marshy, and at certain reasons of the year, there is reason to fear, the place would prove unheathy when occupied by so large a month of the provential of the provential of the provential of the creek on the one side and the river on the other. It would be well, therefore, to seek a more healthful situation, and, it is believed, such may be found, which would likewise be more convenient in all respects to the city. Should it be concluded to select another site, I am satisfied, from the examinations already made, that the Government would be the gainer in point of cost, as the extra exwould be the gainer in point of cost, as the extra ex-pense of securing a safe foundation upon the grounds indicated by the set, together with that of filling up the

premises to a proper grade would be more than enough to make the requisite purchase.

In this connection, it is ceemed proper to invite attention to the want of saitable accommodations for the timinal Court of the District of Columbia. An appropriation was made, at the last session, for the alteration and increments of the Court Room heavily repropriation was made, at the last session, for the after-ation and improvement of the Court Room here's force need, in common, by the Circuit and Criminal Courts, which has been judiciously expended, and by means of which that room has been rendered convenient and conferable.

These Courts are frequently in session at the same

These Courts are frequently in session at the same line, and hence a separate room is indispensable for the proper accommodation of each.

The Judges and the members of the Bar have recently united in a communication upon this subject, asking me to "urge upon the attention of Congress the ne-cessity of extending the present Court-House, as "proposed by the Commissioners of Public Banddings," so as to accomplish that object. I have regarded this memorial as of so much interest as to direct its publication with the printed estimates of the Department, in the hope that suitable provision may be made by Congress, at its next seesion, to supply the wants therein so clearly shown to exist.

With a view of effecting the object of Congress, in recard to the construction of a new and substantial

With a view of effecting the object of Congress, in regard to the construction of a now and substantial bridge over the Potomac River, Alfred L. Rives, a civil engineer, was appointed to make the necessary surveys, examinations, plans, drawings and estimates. Ivery effort has been made, and is still making, to perform the service satisfactorily, and it is hoped that a full report of the results will be made before the mouth of February next, and in time for the consideration of Congress.

ion of Congress.

The work on the bridge across the Potomac, at the Little Falls, in this District, has been intrusted to a skillful civil engineer. The appropriation was made so late in the scaron that the bridge could not be finished.

skillful civil engineer. The appropriation was made so late in the season that the bridge could not be finished in time for travel the approaching Winter, but it will be pressed to completion as rapidly as practicable.

The appropriation made in 1855, for grading, &c., preparatory to the extension of the Capitol grounds, was judiciously and teonomically expended. As Congress appropriated the money without any estimate or recommendation of the Department, and as no general plan had been devised or adopted, it was not desimed proper to submit an it m among the estimates presented at the last ression of Congress, because the Department did not understand its design, and presumed, it its continuation was considered advisable, a suitable appropriation would be made for that purpose. As none, however, was made, and the wings of the Capitol are advancing rapidly to completion, and the grounds present a rough and inelegant appearance, it appears proper that the attention of Congress should be directed to it.

The improvement of the grounds south of the Executive mansion has been completed, according to the plan adopted at its commencement. That part of the grounds immediately adjacent to the Executive premises is not sufficiently elevated, and farther appropriations should be made with this view, not only because it would add to their beauty, but be promotive of the healthfolises of the Executive mansion and the neighboring residences. With a small expenditure of money this may be done, and the scother it is accomplished the better, as now the change will not seriously interfere with the arrangement of the grounds.

The public grounds in the City of Washington have been extensively improved and beautified, but still as much has not been done as is required. Within a fix past years Congress has, in this regard, been more than usually liberal, but far from lavish. The comfort, health and convenien e, not merely of the citizens, but of the members themselves, and all the functionaries of a different much larger expenditures should be made. When the money is judiciously expended no one can object to it a notification. The whole nation is interested in the The improvement of the grounds south of the Exec-

that much larger expenditures should be usafe. When, the money is judiciously expended no one can object to its applies then. The whole nation is interested in the national Metropolis, and the people will searction anything relating to its improvement which is necessary and constitutional. One thing is certain, these improvements will eventually be made by the thoromment, and being merely a question of time, as overflowing treasury suggests this as the proper period.

The Indian lands in the Territory of Kaneas, which, by treaty stipulations, were to be sold and the proceeds

applied to the use of the Indiana, are h. A state of praparation for sale. A portion of too Dela, are lands was, persant to law, advertised to be sold so that instent. Every precaution has been adopted to so, the fairness and impartiality to the sale. It was intrusted, according to the requirements of the law, to the local land efficient, under the superintending countral of a Commissioner of high standing, and the agent of the Dela ware Indians was directed to be present, in order to advise with the Commissioner and guard and protect the interests of the tribe. If the instruction giver, which were minute and at the same time liberal, have been strictly achieved to, of which we entertain no doubt, all interested will be protected; but where there is so much do crastly of feeling and interest, it is almost impossible to satisfy every one.

is so much diversity of feeling and interest, it is almost impossible to satisfy every one. In my last report I stated that it would be advantageous to the Ludans and the Government to provide for an officer to be attached to the Bureau, whose duty it should be to visit the superintendents, agents and ribes, examine into all their affairs, and make such general and detailed reports, and submit such suggestions as would enable the Indian Office to adopt measures which might correct many of the abuses that prenotes as would etable the Indian Office to adopt measures which might correct many of the abuses that prevail, and have a tendency to incliorate the condition of the Indians. Further reflection has strengthened this view. When it is considered that many of the agents are to a great extent beyond the reach of the Bareau, and that it is often impossible to communicate with or receive information from them for months, that they are frequently so situated as to dely investigation and to fear to exposure these by the adoction of a re-

are frequently so situated as to defy investigation and to fear no exposure ulces by the adoption of some such measure as is proposed, it seems to me that its policy and expediency cannot be doubted.

During your administration there have been negotiated fifty-two Indian treaties; of these, thirty-two have been ratifed by the Senate, and twenty remain yet to be acted on. By these treaties the Indian title has been extinguished to and reacquisitions made of lands amounting, in the aggregate, to 174,184,710 acres; of which about 52,000,000 acres are secured by those now before the Senate, beside 19,343,800 acres which have been reserved for Indian purposes. The aggregate money consideration involved is \$11,184,263,80.

These treaties are of three classes: of pasce and

These treaties are of three classes: of peace and

These treaties are of three classes: of peace and friendship: of acquisition with a view to the colonization of the Indians on reservations; for providing for the permanent settlement of Individual Indians upon separate tracts of land, as homesteads, and extinguishing at once or paving the way to the final abandonment of the tribal character.

The money consideration has varied according to the nature of the title, the resources and value of the country obtained, and the relinquishment of all claims, or supposed claims, against the United States; the last being seemed essential to the quietude of the Indians, to protect the interests of the Government and promote harmony between it and the respective tribes.

Beside the actual money consideration other important benefits are guaranteed, at times and in the manner indicated in the treaties, which cannot be estimated accurately in money.

portant benefits are guaranteed, at times and in the manner indicated in the treaties, which cannot be estimated accurately in money.

The object throughout has been to do ample justice to the Indians, and leave no room for the complaint, sometimes heretofore made, that they had been overteached by the white man. Whether such complaint was just or not, there is no doubt the Indians believed, or were persuaded by other, that just grounds existed for its inoulgence. It must be admitted that, in some cares, the "take" with the Indians, upon which treaties were based, did not correspond with the treaties the meelves, and that the Indians generally relied on these "talks," which they recollected and understood, and not on the treaties as reduced to writing, which they seldom correctly comprehended.

Great difficulty has heretofore existed, and still exists, in making even an approximate estimate of the population of the various tribes of Indians within our borders, but, from the most reliable information, they are now supposed to number some 300,000 souls. As we become more familiar with remote tribes we find the representations made as to their numbers generally exargerated. The aggregate number, however, of the whole is very large, and authough it will not probably increase, yet it shows the immense responsibility resting upon this Government, to which is intrusted their weifare and happiness.

The average amount annually expended by the General Government for the past six years, for Indian purposes, has been about \$2,625,932 61, and the aggregate amount for the catire period \$15,755,593 87.

A new policy has been adopted of making remittances to the disbursing efficers of this bureao, quarterly and semi annually, instead of the custom of drawing the entire appropriations from the Treasury and placing them in the hands of the disbursing agents, efficers and superiot endents, in advance of a necessity for the money. Officers are now required to transmit, serving the serving the entire appropriations from the Treasu

placing them in the hands of the disbursing agents, officers and superintendents, in advance of a necessity for the mency. Officers are now required to transmit, promptly and regularly, a correct statement, verified by oath, showing the amount of public money on hand at the expiration of each quarter, the object to which it is applicable, where kept or deposited, and the description of lands. This serves to prevent difficulty, and to socure greater care and watchfulness.

The amount of socks held by this Department in trust for the various Indian tribes is \$2,028,076. Some of the stocks have matured and been redeemed, and a reinvestment cannot be made because the law confues the Department to stocks of the United States, which cannot be obtained except at a high premium. In con-

the Department to stocks of the United States, which cannot be obtained except at a high premium. In consequence of this estimates have been anaually made for appropriations for five per centum on the truit fands held by and never drawn from the Treasury, to which Cengress has responded favorably, and, thereby, a policy his been mitiated, if not established, which, probably, should not be disturbed.

During the present calendar year there will have been expended and remitted for payment of Indian annuities the sum of \$907,902 65 in money, \$190,832 83 in goods, and \$30,166 67 in provisions. This shows that notwithstanding the unremitting endeavors of the Department a very large portion of the payments is

Department, a very large portion of the payments is still made upon the cash system: and this, to a certain extent, paralyzes the efforts made for the permanent improvement of the tribes.

improvement of the tribes.

The act of 1851 requires that all negotiations with the Indian tribes shall be conducted by regular officers of the Indian Bureau. This has largely increased its burdens and added to the labors of its officers. These have been greatly augmented by the extended operations in the Territories of Washington, Oregon, Utah, New-Mexico, Kaneas and Nebraska, and the States of Texas and California; by attention to Indian claims for bounty lands; errollment of Choctawa in Mississippi sale of Creek reserves in Alabama; errollment of Sioux half breeds on the Lake Pepin Reservation; examination of the claims of traders against several of the tribes; setting off and surveying various Indian reservations, and steps preliminary to the division and allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; classifying and apprecising Indian trust lands in Kansas, and other duties develved on the Bureau. The actual labor has been deapled within the last four years and is exhibit. appraising Indian trust lands in Kausas, and other du-ties devolved on the Bureau. The actual labor has been doubled within the last four years, and is exhibit-ed by the leading and most accurate data of the office transactions, and yet the number of permanent cierks

transactions, and yet the number of permanent cierks is the same.

Since I entered upon my duties in this department, the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau and the operation of its agents have been extended over an additional stea of from 160,000 to 660,000 square miles, and thirteen new agencies and nine sub-agencies have been established by law.

The policy of the colonization of the Indians has already been attended with the happiest results, and gives premise of a steady progress in the melioration of their physical and moral condition.

It is the universal testimony of these who, from long intercourse with them, are the most competent to form an accurate judgment of their physicals and the most competent to form an accurate judgment of their physicals.

intercourse with them, are the most competent to form an accurate judgment of their characteristics, that as a an accurate hogment of the accurate race, in mental and moral capacity, they are inferior to no other, destitute as they are of the means and opportunities of higher culture. Their passions, unsubdued by the mild influences of Christianity, frequently hurry them into the wildest excesses, sometimes accompanied with acts of frightful cruelty. Accounts of these alone was the account of these alone and excellent in the public mind with acts of rightful crearly. Accounts in the public mind sent ments of loathing and horror. But of the strength of their demestic and social affections, the depth of their gratifulde and attachment to those from whom they have received benefits, and by whom they have been treated. kindness and humanity, the public hear little or

Hence it is that they have been heretofore left comparatively unprotected from violence and wrong, infleted by unprotected from violence and wrong, infleted by unpracipled white men, under the influence of unbridled passion, or in the pursuit of their own venal code. By such men, unworthy of the name, they are often cruelly be aten, when unprotected, and not unirequently shot cown when defenseless, in mere wantoances. The bloody revenge which sometimes follows becomes the general theme, unaccompanied with the circumstance of cruel provocation which gave it birth. A borderwarfare springs up between the pioneer settlers, who are really trepassers on their lands and the tribe; and, the strong arm of the Government being invoked for their protection, wars take place, which are carried on at much expense, and at the cost of many valuable lives, retarding the progress of our people, by rendering the condition of the extiter insecure, and closing, pernaps, with the annihilation of almost entire tribes. This process of the destruction of a people of whom Providence has given us the guardanship, origination in such causes, is unworthy of the civilization of the age in which we live, and revolting to every sentiment of humanity.

Considerations like these, based upon extensive ob-Hence it is that they have been heretofore left com

in which we live, and revening to every seminar-of humanity.

Considerations like these, based upon extensive observation and long experience, cannot fail to impress the absolute necessity of a perseverance in the system of cotonization, which, by isolating the respective tribes, within limits suitable to their numbers and their wonts, under the care of agents, and the immediate protection of the Government, and the immediate protection of the Government, and alike prevent them from con mitting and suffering wrong. So statated, it is arready shown that the arts of civilization may be acceptably hitrofuned among them, and the collightening and elevating precepts of Christianity, by their influence upon their character and habits, transform the savage into the industry us and useful citizen, and ever one meed us, as a nation, to the approbation of the just and humans.

To effect so desirable an end, the faith of the nation for the intention in the intention.

for the integrity of these colonial reservation should be integrity of these colonial reservations should be introduced, in which the mechanic arts may be troubt, and agricultural science, with its practical ap-plication, persaveringly incules ed by precept and ex-

and the irea of the derigatory character of manual la-bor, which he intertains, will readily give way to the influence of his example, and a realization of the bea-

influence of his example, and a realization of the benefit derived therefrom.

But above all, should obristian instruction be introduced, and actulously prescuted, by teachers devoted to the cause, in the true spirit of their divine mission. Without this, all subordinate means will be in vain, and the great duty, which humanity imposes upon us, to recue this un happy race from entire degeneration and speedy destruction, will be but a delinsive dream of impracticable phil authropy.

There are many recommendation and suggestions contained in my former reports, which, although not specifically rope ated, are again renewed. They relate to matters of much public interest and, as such commend themselves to your favorable consideration.

to matters of much public interest, and, as such com-mend themselves to your favorable consideration.

I cannot permit this occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the able manner, in which the Chiefs of Bureaus, and the employes of the Department, have decharged their efficial duties. They have afforded me afficient aid, and have done every thing in their power to subserve and advance the public interest.

1 am, Sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't, (Signed) R. McCLELLAND, Secretary. To The Prayspent of the United States. REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PEN-

SIONS. The following is a synopsis of the Annual Report of

the Commissioner of Pensions: 176 Invalid, do. do., yearly amount......

150 cases admitted. Total yearly smount. \$71,010 65 The species due on the above Pensions at the date of During the past year there has been paid by pension agents in the several States and Territories: # 204,633 p4

21 (.2.9 11 431,178 69 #1,233,136 61 30th June, 181,156 93 443,152 50 4.866 invalids, yearly amount.....

cet tificate

As average of the time from April 1, 1833, to June 30, 1836, shows that each year to Lumber of orignal applications and applications for increase of pensions, admitts d, was 2,49
The yearly amount.

And the arrears due at the date of issuing the pension-

Up to Dec. 1, 1856, 6,000 pensioners have been admitted under the act of Feb. 3, 1863.

MARINE AFFAIRS. LAUNCH.

At Port Jefferson, L. I., on Saturday, the 29th ult., was launched from the yard of Jeremish Darling a back of 390 tons, named the Clara R. Sault, built for Diego Sutil, and to be commanded by Capt. Scardelia. WEECK OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

We appounded on Monday that the steamer Golden

Gate, running between Dunkirk and Toledo, had suck when off the port of Eric. The Golden Gate was owned by E. C. Littlefield, esq., of this city. A private dispatch to Mr. Littlefield states that a consider able part of the cargo, including 1,500 barrels of flour, had been saved; the steamer, however, is a perfect wreck. She cost \$50,000 and was fully insured. She Michigan in connection with the Michigan Southern Railroad. At the time of the accident she was running in connection with the New-York and Eric Railroad, between Dunkirk and Toledo.

SALE OF STEAMSHIPS. A. J. Bleecker sold at auction vesterday the steam-slip Falcon, bought by Edward Lynn for \$10,000; also the Cherokee, bought by B. C. Webster for \$13,000.

the Cherokee, bought by B. C. Webster for \$13,000.
LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CHEROKEE—THE PASSENGERS

AND SLL THE CHEW DROWNED.

We learn from the captain of the Jones, which arrived yesterday, that during the blow of Friday last, the rehooter Cherokee, belonging to E. & J. Canfield of this city, went down with all hands on board, off Friesoll, on the cast side of the lake. She had on board five passengers and the crew, consisting of nine persons, including the captain. The body of the captain was washed ashere near Freesoll. The Cherokee was locked with lumber, and was on her way from Manistee to this port. There was no insurance upon her. Less about \$2,000. The Jones was out in the same gale, but put into the Manitous.

[Chicago Journal.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The first performance of Verdi's La Traviata comes off to night, and will doubtess attract a crowd. In consequence of the necessity f closing the season on the 10th, the troupe being order an ergs; ement at Havana, La Traviata will given every night this week.

M. THALBERG AND THE SCHOOL GIRLS -M. Theilterg delighted 2,500 school girls yesterday by a fine concert which he gave them at Nibio's Theater. The two higher classes of each of the fifty female Ward Schools of the city, with their principals and vice principals, filled the body of the Theater, while the stage was crowded by friends of the setolars, including a very large representation of the clergy. Tae girls sang two or three songs, under the direction of Messis. Nash, Bristow and Colburn, music teachers in the Public Schools. Mine. D'Angri sang several pieces o them, and was hereelf much affected at he wing "Home, sweet Home" for the first time. Great credit is due to Mr. Niblo for volunteering the use of his Theater for these coveerts, which are intended to be continued until all the Grammar School children have had an opportunity to hear M. Thalberg; and M. Thalberg himself is conferring a boon upon the children of the city which they will always be happy and grateful to remember. At the termination of the concert, City Superintendent Randall stepped forward. at o, taking M. Thalberg by the hand, tendered to him and Mmc. D'Angri the cordial and heartfelt thanks of the young ladies and children of the Public Schools, their teachers and the Board of Education, for the ich and varied extertainment of the hour." "We welcome you, Su," said Mr. R., "as a freeman Lerecforth of our great corporation of Public Icstruction. Many, very many, of trees children night never, but for your noble and munificent offer, have had the opportunity practically to realise the truth of that beautiful sentiment, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever. They will long cherish your nem-

"happy to see and to welcome you in their own pleas-'ant and delight'ul balls of knowledge, should your other engagements permit; and I trud that the pleasure you have to-day afforded them will not be among the least cherished of those agreeable recollections which you will carry with you on your re-"tern to your native land."

At a meeting of the North Ward Republican Associntier, held on Fridey evening, the 28th inst., the fol-owing gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the emit g year: John Krysen, President; Thaddens Hyatt, James W. Bush, Richard P. Clark, Alfred Brush, Vice-Presidente; Neison D. Thayer, Secretary; T. R. Girvan, Treasurer; Solomon L. Hull, Augustus F. Dow, C. C. Leigh, Robert H. Johnson, Alfred Brush, Delegates to the Central Committee. The Association also appointed a strong Executive Com-

It is stated that Robert B. Coleman is to become th lessee of the Lafarge Hotel, now kept by Mr. Bur-

THE DAUGHTERS OF JOHN JAY .- We give below extracts from the wills of Miss Ann Jay and Mrs. Maria Banver. Their bequests for charitable and religious purposes, amounting in the aggregate to \$34,200, are nearly to the extent of their fortunes. Miss Jay died Nov. 13, and Mrs. Banyer Nov. 21. The provisions are as follows:

sie as follows:

To say two poer widows whom her sister, and brother may select instead of natual funeral expenses.

To the American Shile Society.

To Bishep Meade and Bishop Johns for the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Courach is Fairfax County, Virginia.

To the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, theory for Seamen in the City and Fort of New-York, theor-pointed in the year tible.

In testariax requests that one-half of this sum may be appropriated to add in procuring saint bearding, nonses, in which temperance will be promoted and religious to purnisse the Sallor's Manual, by the Rev. Dr. Ber-riau, and other surable books, from the Frotestant Episcopal Society for the Fromotion of Evengelical Knowledge, and of the American Tract Society, to be selected and distributed by the Manager of said Society selectes and distributed by the Manager of said Society Profesiant Episcopal Society for the promotion of 2.000 lical knowledge... p Boone, for the benefit of School in his Mission augedical knowledge, the benefit of School in his Mission in Action Chino.

Chino Payne, for the Schools in his Mission in Action lishop Payne, for the Schools in his Mission in Action the American Sunday School Union at Philadesphia ne-half of which the testafrix requests may be used sending Missions:leaf to establish Studday Schools in stitute parts of our Western country). The American Tract Society in the City of New-York, he Pastorial Aid Society of the Protestant Episcopal hurch in the City of New-York. The Society for the relief of respectable aged neighbor makes in the City of New-York.

The Association for the benefit of Colored Orphans in the City of New-York.

The Colored Home in said city, "to be used solely for the health of aged respectable colored people, providing the processing the proces and babit.

To the Trustee of the New York Dispensary, for the human purpose of said Institution.

To the Ladaes Depository to New York, for the Charitable purpose of said Institution. Total.

The executors appointed by will of Miss Jay are her browning and her ne phew, John C. Jay.

MISS. HANYE'S CHARTABLE REQUESTS.

"I desire that my fineral may be simple; that no sear seem;" in lieu thereof is given for the Sinday School of Matthew's Church, Bedford, Westchester County, \$\phi(0)\$, as the Sonday School of Grace Church, \$Rey, \$100.

To the New York Fernale Bible Society, analyary to the America Bible Society.

To the New York Fernale Blue Society, anxiony to the
An eri an Buble Society.

To the Rt. Rev. Bishop Mende and the Rt. Rev. Bishop
John a of Virgina, for the benefit of the Euleoopai Theological Seminary in Fairfax County, Virginia.

To her Executors, to be applied by them toward such
Mission of the Protestant Euleopai Churchas they may
deem best calculated to promote pure and undefined religion.

To the American Tract Society.

To the Association for the Rehef of Respectable Aged In

Association for Colored Orphaus.

Association for the Relief of poor Widows, with small Celldren.
To the American Sunday Sensol Union
To the Scamen's Friend Society
Pathe Protestant Eclasoryal Society for the promotion of
Evangellen Knowledge.

ANOTHER OUTRAGEOUS CASE OF A TOMBS LAW-YER ORTAINING MONEY FROM A POOR WOMAN.— The present term of the Court of General Sessions will probably send a large number of villains to Sing Sing, to add to the aiready numerous gang of erring humanify in that substantial institution of the State. Some of the gentry who will occupy the time of the Court are burglars, thieves of the lesser grade, and a few who namege to live elegantly in this great city by obtaining money under false pretenses. Of the latter class, some dozen or more might be found out of the precincts of Wall street. Strange as it may appear to he unbitiated, scores of these men may be seen hanging around the ve-tibule of the First District Police, enger to ponnee upon any unfortunate and ignorant person who happens to get involved in difficulty. The Tombs lawyers, however, transact their business slyly; and it is only occasionally that some of their misdeeds see the light. A case in point occurred at the Police Court on Monday, and it was of such a flagrant charwas built in 1852, at Buffalo, and formerly ran on Lake | acter that justice and a warning to others require that it should be exposed. We will state the whole circumotances, as related to one of the clerks by the aggricved party. On the 13th of October last, a man named George McLoughlin was arrested and committed to the City Prison, upon the charge of assault and battery on the person of a Melvina Parkharst. The accused remained there confined until the 17th, when he was brought before the Court of Special Sessions, found gulity of the charge alleged against him, and sentenced the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island for six menths. He was then, it is said, conveyed to his new marters.

McLoughlin, it seems, is a carpenter, resided in

Brocklyn, and committed the outrage on Miss Park-

burst in this city. Mary, the mother of George, became very much excited about the punishment infli ted upon her son-"a boy," as she called him, of about twenty-four years of age. She resides in Brookhan and her visits to New-York in search of elemency her boy's behalf have been frequent. Now, it is well known to lawyers, and to many out of the profession, that no person who has been sent to the Penitertiary by the Court can be released except by the interposition of the Governor of the State. On the both of the same mouth, Mrs. McLoughlin came to the Terobs, and in the hall, probably—as this class of sharpers keep their office in their hat—she was induced by a policeman and a lawyer to enter into an arrangen.ent to get her son off the Island. This lawyer-who, it is said, resembles an exile—promised to intercede for the salvation of George, and to restore him to his mother next day. The woman relief upon the statement of the "learned counsel," and paid him the sum of \$10. That day she returned to her home in Brooklyn and slept easy during the night. On the following cay, at the time appointed, she reappeared at the Tembs, but her lawyer had not been able to accomplist his purpose. He, therefore, put her off with an excuse that the would see her son home in a day or two. The mether continued to call at at ated intervals, but each time the lawyer calmed her auspicious by repeating his premise. She made as often as two visits a week to this city, incurring expense of ferriage to and from Brooklyn, and loss of time to her family. At length Mrs. McLoughlin was weary of the pretended efforts of the lawyer, and suspected that he had obtained her money under false pretenses, but that he would probatly claim it as "counsel fees." Finally, ahe saw her lawyer to Morday morning. In conversation with him, as she alleges, she wished him to pay the motey back. But he did not do business that way, and sold his services thus far were worth \$25. The deceived woman stated her case in the Police Court, but nothing could be done to reach the lawyer. she afterward went to the Recorder's office, but met with the like success. This brief sketch, we tru-t, will act as a warning to others to beware of Tombs

EASTERN EXTERIOR LINE OF THE CITY .- The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Corwin, Chairman, met yesterday afternoon in the Cay Hall, pursuent to adjournment, to hear further remarks relative to the fixing of the east-

your name and fame will henceforth be familiar to them as household words. They will be but too lite. W. W. Fox, Provident of the New York Gas

Company, appeared before the Committee and spoke is favor of the line proposed by Mr. Lober, and in opposition to the line of the Hurbor Commissioners.

The Chairman at the time, and before any further renauka were made, ore ered the Cierk to read the following communication what bad been received from

the Harbor C. n.missioners:

OFFICE OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS, }

No. 30 Bronowsy, Dec. I. 1856.

Hos. H. Corwin, Chairmon of Committee on Whatere, Pier

Hea. H. Coxwix, Chairmon of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Stips, Board of Aldermer of Nov. 29, signed by D. T. Va'entine, eeq. Cerk, inviting the Hubber Commissioners to at each the 1st meeting of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in relation to the alteration of the erre for line, at No. 8 City Halt, on Thesony, the 2d day of December, is received.

The Hai bor Commit shorers respectfully state in raply that, in view of the effect upon the commercial interests of New-York of the proposed extension of the city into the East River, between Seventeenth and Turry-eighth streets, the attention of your Committee is respectfully requested to the clatements made before year Committee, on the 21st ult., by the Hon George W. Patterson, Chairn an of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

By the proposed extension the harbor would be deprived of water space that might be used and is required for basine or anchorage. The water space are sized required as a tidal reservoir as well as for the accommodation of vessels in borsts or passing in the

also required as a tidal reservoir as well as for the accommonstion of vessels in bershis or passing in the
river. Pers could not be erceized from the proposed
extension without destroying the western channel of
the river. A rest extends from Blackwell's Island for
seven-minths of a mile, and the construction of piece
would destroy the channel between the rest and the
New-York shore.

The rapid increase of the commerce of the port admonishes us of the necessity of preserving dock accoun-

The rapid increase of the commerce of the port was mentishes us of the necessity of preserving dock accommodations for its reception, while the emisrged tunuage of vessels will require all the water space that can be precured for havigation. The sectional area of the river through which the water flows at Forty-second river through which the water flows at Forty-second state is less, notwithstanding toe greater breadth of the river, than at Fourteenth street; at the former point it is 10,600 equate yards; at the latter 11,400. The time is not distant when European steamers of the inrgest tuninge must enter the port through Hell Gate. If the bay shall be filed up as proposed, there will be no suitable harborage for them.

It is hopen that your Committee will report against the ordinance which has passed the Board of Councilmen, and that the Common Council will defer action until the fines to be recommended by the Harbor Commissioners to the Legislature in January next shall be determined upon.

By order of the Commissioners,
G. H. BOUGHTON, Secretary.

After the reading of the communication, Mr. Lober continued his remarks and argued for the proposed extension as fixed upon by property-holders along the hue, and showing by the statutes of the State of New-York that the Corporation had unlimited power in fixing the exterior limits of the city. It appeared from statements that the Harbor Commissioners desired to establish wet basins from Eighteenth street to Thirtyeighth street, similar to the London docks, recommend ed to the Legislature Jan. 8, 1856, but they had afterward modified this by other propositions and sng-

Mr. Lober said that they had been two years considering the matter, but had not as yet settled upon any definite plan of action. The Harbor Commissioners would probably receive some \$150,000 for their services in this matter. Mr. Lober concluded his remarks with a general scathing of the Harbor Commissieners and the new Legislature, who, he remarked, would endeavor to take as much power from the Common Council as possible.

The Committee adjourned sine die on this matter.

SINGULAR SUICIDE .- A remarkable suicide occurred on board the etenner Mount Savage on her last trip from Baltimere to New-York. Capt. Watson states that when at the mouth of the Patapseo, a man named J. h. Poss, a netive of Pertland, Me., who was at the John Foss, a native of Portland, Me., who was at the wheel, requested the second mate to relieve him, exclaiming that he was tired of living. Stepping from the wheel-house he passed forward, and jumping up in the rail called all hands to see him go. Hurredity exclaiming, "God Almghty have merey on my unfortunate stuf, "he leaped overboard, and rapidly passed astern before any one recovered from their surplies at such an act. As he passed astern he shouted, "Sop "the ship! step the ship!" but before a boat could reach him he had d'sappeared. The man was about to years of age, and haves a wife in Greenwich street. Capt. Watson states him to be a sober min, and can assign he reason for so strange a suicide.

IMPORTANT ARREST - LARGE AMOUNT OF COUN-IMPORTANT ARREST - LARGE AMOUNT OF COUNTRIPIET MONEY FOUND.—Officer Bligh was informed yester day morning that a man had been attempting to pass a ruled \$40 bull. He procured a full description of the man, and after leaking round through the city found that a man ans vering the description had stopped at the Exchange Hotel, where he had registered his name as "John Proston, New York" but had nat not into a hack and storted for the deput at Jeffersonville, to leave in the exchanges tain. Officer Bligh overtook the hark, so this it, and ordered the harkman to drive to the jell. He there searched the stranger, found the raised \$50 mbs. of Connecticut, about \$400 in \$5 counterfeit notes on the Rockville Bank of Connecticut, about \$400 in \$5 counterfeit notes on the Farmer's Bank of Connecticut, about \$400 in the Farmer's and Meckanic's Bank of Dalton, Georgia. The latter hotes are believed to be genume, in they are on irely new, and have evidently never been circuisted. Presson protesses to be an officer in the bank at Delea, Georgia; the this is too a likely story. He registered has uned as form few York, and could alve no account as to now be came in possession of so much counterfeit neoney.

this who were arrested on Sunday night for breaking into and rebbling the store of Schulter & Hord, were again brought into Court yearermy before Justice Oscorne. Eilen Hurley and Margany Haggerty, the servann girls who gave information must yearrany before Justice Ossorne. Ellen Hurley and straine Haggerty, the servant gith who gave information the police which led to the arrest of the burglars and re-vivity of the soilen property, were also in Court and made affi-citis as to the lacts of the case with which they were ac-minted. The occupants of stores Nos. 38 Broad street, 38 cw attreet, and 15, 27 and 29 Beaver street, also made affida-lea are on the right of the burglary test premises were entred crough the scuttles on the roots and rassacked. Other testi-enty by yet to de taken against the offenders before they are olly committed for trial.

STEALING A HORSE AND CART .- Thomas Webb, a STRAING A HORSE AND CART.—HORMS WEOU, a youth of sevenicen years of age, was yesterday arreaded, draged with atcaling a horse and cart from the premises of Mr. Thos. H. White, No. 627 Sixth avenue. When arrested, the prison stated that he has hired the horse and cart of a buy whom he net in the atract, but his story was not hollowed, and Justice Davidson committed him to prace not tail.

CAPTURE OF A HOTEL THIEF .- John C. Gibson, a well dressed young man, was detected yeasterday in the act of steading an everceal from the writing-room of the Astor House, and handed to the custody of Policeman Sampson of the Coloffe. The coat had been leftupon a chair ty one of the boarders and Gibson attempted to appropriate it to his own use, but was detected by one of the wastern before he got out of the house. He refused to give his place of residence, and Justice Osborne tocked him up for trial.

A retired Physician, whose sands of life has nearly rm out, discovered, while living in the East Indectant core for Consumption, Bronchtta, Congia, Colding the light of the Consumption, Bronchtta, Congia, Colding the Consumption of the Missing the Consumption of the Missing the Consumption of the Allies of the Congress request at this Recipe, with full directions in the Congress request the Recipe, with full directions in the part of the Congress of the Recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. James, Jersey City, N. J.

MELAINOTYPES, an improvement upon the Ambrotype, resembling when colored, paintings upon ivory. Can be occurredly seen in any angle of light, and perfectly durable. Takin daily at ROOT's Provious april: and Fine Art Ualliary, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

[Advertisement.]

BEARDS.—Gentlemen who use the razor will find
BURKET'S KILLISTES, or ORIEST WAYER, a most dedicable
countrie. It settes the heard, alloys all tendency to inflammation counteracts the painful effect's sometimes produced by
supp, and prevents remaines and dryness of the skin, thus readering the directed operation of shaving compare levely a luxury. For sale by C. H. Ring, F. E. Switte, and dealers generally.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

Mr. Elihu Burritt lectured last evening at the Brooklyn Institute on the Abolition of Slavery. Mr. Burritt's plan is to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the purchase of the regrees. Mr. Lewis Tappan thought the plan impracticable, as the South would not put with the political power or the sensual gratification which Slavery gave them for any pecuniary consider-

OUTPAGE UPON A FEMALE. - Complaint was made before Justice Morehouse some time since by a girl named Margaret Reynolds, who charged a man named Henry Jones, alias Joe Pell, with committing an out-rage upon her person. As alleged, Jones broke in the deer of her room on the night before Thanksgiving and deer of her from on the night before Thanksgiving and beat her in the most savage manner, the evidences of which are still plainly visible, and then attempted an outrage upon her person. The a consed having necessity her provided in New-York for some selight offerace, he was committed to the Terms from which place he was taken by Asslet Copt. Sewert and Officer Jerocett of the Fourth District Police. It is also alleged on the part of the complainant that she was knocked down in the effect elige the above event, and believes the ac-

meed to be the perpetrator. She is little over sincen years of age and has quite a respectable appearance. John a was brought before Justice Morebears yesterday, and was committed to await an examination the charge. The body of complament is easily confused, and the priets of teeth are visible about her breast and shoulders.

THE LATE DOCTORS DEBOIS AND CRASE.-At a meeting of the citizens of New Utrecht for the purpose of raising funds to rect a suitable monument in memory of Dectors Denois and CRASE (who fell violine to a malgnest disease white manfully attending to their cuties), held at the boure of Oliver Vincent on the 37th Nov., 1856, the following gentlemen were appointed to collect funds: Robert Criswell, Robert Spedoing Richard R. Bennett, Jaques Van Brunt, and Timothy Nosand R. Bennett, saques Van Brunt, and Timothy Noc-trend. The meeting passed the following resolutions: Il Aereas, God in his all-wise Providence has removed from our ninet, by the late epidenic, in the meridian of their lives and his hide of their usefulness. Der James E. Dubois and John Luckew Crane. Resolved, That by this dispensation of Providence the Med-ical Fruit seion has been deprived of two foliable and skullful

that as ful disease, thus sacrificated their memory to us, ow saffer re: therefore, heavered. That as trey have endeared their memory to us, their neighbors and friends, we will erect a sui abio monument to their many virtues.

Fractical, That we deeply sympathics with the families of the Bracked, That we deeply sympathics with the families of the second of these recountloss be sent to them.

T. Nostrand, Secretary.

RECOVERY OF BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—The office RECOVERY OF BUILDERS' MATERIALS.—The officers of the Fourth District Police discovered a quantity of builders' naterials concealed in an excavation in Portunud avenue, near Myrile avenue, and believing it to be stolen property, set watch. On Monday night they elseovered some men aging to the place and taking a me of the materials away. The officers thereupon arrested the men, seven in number, and held these to awart examins ion. It appears that there is a singule as to the ownership of the property between Geo. W. Brown and Peter bagles, and that it was taken from the premises of the atter and placed where it was found by the officers. Those who were detected in carrying it sway from the piace of conveniment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-craiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-craiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-craiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-craiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-craiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-resiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-resiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-resiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-resiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on so-resiment claim that they have a right to the ownership on some them. There appears to be some nystery bout the whole aftar, which may probably be cleared up on the examination before Justice Morehouse, the parties arrested being bed to awart the result. The property is valued at about \$400. Che of the men was fired at by an officer, but no dashes

Mordsy night, a woman residing in North Seventh street, aften ping to step on board one of the Peck slip for y-board, issed her footing and was caught between the best and bridge, in was considerably injured about the waist, but was able to

ome jewelry.

On Subday afterpoon, while the family were thurch, an unanccessful attempt was made to break open flew. S. S. Jocelyn's house, No. 164 South Third street. I hieres were frustrated by the besement door being boited.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—Zephyr Hose Co. No. 4 ave elected for Foreman, Henry Browning; Assistant, John D. Green; Secretary, C. W. Hays; Treasurer, Thomas W. Lewis; Representatives, John O. Barker, Thos. W. Lewis, B. D. Woodland, Trustee, Henry Browning.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—On Monday morning a little girl, two years of age, named Mary Flock, was burned to death during the absence of her mother for a few admisting the child sat down before the store, her clothes took fire, and he was burned to death when her mother returned. The family reside in Colden street.

CITY PRISON REPORT.—The Jersey City Marshall C117 PRIMOS REPORT.—The Jersey City Marepurts that there were 114 commitments to the City Prising November, for effenses as follows:
Dundenness...

Tel Stealing
Discovery conduct...

Samption of theft.

Assault...

Assault...

Assault...

Assault...

Assault...

Assault...

Assault...

Fighting

Kerping disorderly house...

Drink and disorderly house...

Total...

Their pieces of nativity are stated to be as follows: It 29, Genauty. 4; England. 13; Cenada, 1; France, 1; States, 15, colored, 1. Total, 114.

A new banking institution, called the "Cataract as k" went into operation in Paterson on Monday, under the ice Banking law.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE-WHIPPED TO LIFE -A sim-

LAW INTELLIGENCE

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.—Before July DECISIONS.

Roosevelt sat. Dolsch.

Motion to put cause on Friday's calendar denied

Hall agt. Hall.
Order of reference to E. S. Capron, esq., to take tes

timeny.

Booth agt. Livingston.

Order to be entered, opening details taken on the defindant's cenurrer on defendant's giving bond with two supplies to be approved by a Justice of this Court, to pay early amount that plantiff's may receive against ner in this sense.

Salisbury agt. Beacher.

Busting agt. Bonting.

Judgment of divors e granted.

Mailory agt. Elms.

Mailory agt. Elms.

M tion to strike out amended complaint denied with Motion to perfect appeal in the General Term in this action, without giving security thereon, &c., and staying perceedings granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TREM—DEC. 2.—Before Chief Justice OARLEY
DAMAGES FOR THE FALL OF A BUILDING.
Casper H. Scherf agt. Am Gillet.
The plaint if it if a house of the desendant in Chrystie street. It was in bad repair, and the defendant promised to lave it put in good if pair, betweet put to do. One day the first flow fell through, somewhat nurting Mr. Sobert, and brashing several bottles of wine and brandy watch he bad in the callar. He sund to recover \$2,000 and obtained a verdict for \$100.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-DEC. 2.-Before Judge Berrs.
The Captain of the al.ip Quickstop was jesterday indicated for he about to furnish proper provisions for the crew and William Kentler was indicted for smuggling some

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to rever from both our better at Bromson.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to rever from the defendant, (who is an excollector of this port, entire her our be illegally charged on certain wooden goods. The jury rendered a versiet for the plaintiff for \$500.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-DEC. &-

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Nicholas Wegam art, Jacob Held.

Motion for judgment on faiture to serve complaint
there order of discontinuance was entered before defeatable

Motion for judgment on faiture to serve completed where order of discontinuance was entered before defendant appeared.

b many J.: Under the old system and prior to the decision in Smith act. White. 7 Hill, 550; it was well actified that the employment of an atterney prior to the role of discontinuance, emitted the defendant to costa, although the role of discontinuance, emitted the defendant to costa, although the role of an atterney prior to the role of discontinuance, emitted the defendant to costa, although the role of discontinuance, emitted the defendant to cost continuations could be read by the defendant as a neithry, taless his costs.

Express, however, reversed the judgment routered by the defendant was a neithry, taless his costs.

Express, however, reversed the judgment of the Supreme Caust. In White agt Smith, and overrides Robinson act. Taylor appearance of the defendant such plaintiff would be dated that in "all actions in which the learned that in "all actions in which the plaintiff would be "entitled to costs upon a judgment rendered in his favor, it is after the appearance of the defendant such plain iff anotid he is a surface of the defendant with plaintiff would be "not on the continuance of the defendant and plain iff anotid he have judgment to receive this costs. This role has been recognized as applicable to the defendants such plain iff anotid he had been recognized as applicable to the defendants of the learned facilities who delivered the opinion is that true, did not constitute the fifty to come under the code in Averill of. Pastgroup, the present Statute Code, see. 304, provide the follower.